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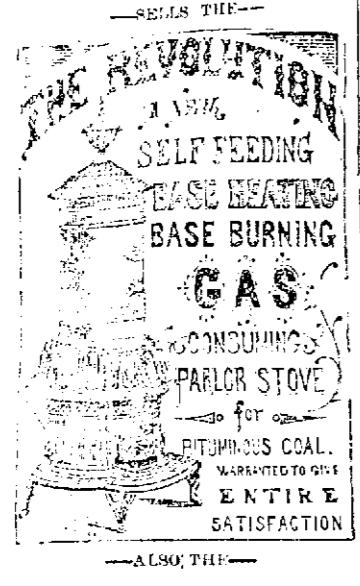
OMNIBUSES,
WAGONS.

CAHMAN,
Cordo-Sts.

TONS. PRINCE ALBERT'S
ROAD WAGONS. ALL KINDS.

Order!
SPECIALTY.

RUFUS C. CROCKER
No. 9 WATER ST.
SELLS THE



ALSO THE

ROTARY!

which are positively the TWO BEST SOFT
COAL & COKE BURNERS in the market.

ALSO THE

"GOOD RECORD!"

which has not only a good but absolutely
the best record as a hard coal base burner
of anything in the market.

He has also full and complete line of

HEATING

— AND —

COOKING STOVES!

Hardware,
Nails, Glass,
Etc., Etc.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Sept. 30, 1876—dawt.

Warren & Durfee

— AND —

Abstracts of Title

INSURANCE,

REAL ESTATE

— AND —

Conveyancing Office.

300

TOWN LOTS!

FOR SALE,

ON EASY TERMS.

Oct. 1, 1876—d.

HIGHEST PREMIUM

Centennial Exposition Awarded to

Lovell & Buffington

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE CUT, CHEWING

— AND —

SMOKING TOBACCO,

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY

Our brands of chewing are the

"FOUNTAIN," "CLOTH OF GOLD,"

"OLD CONGRESS" and "FORUM."

For sale by wholesale dealers generally.

— AND —

BLOCK'S

CITY MARKET!

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

SUPPLIES long-sought in this city,

and throughout a variety as can

be found in the best city markets.

MEAT AND FISH

of all kinds. All vegetables and fruits in

season. Cream, Milk, Butter, Eggs, Poun-

der, Game, Oysters, etc., etc., constantly on

hand and for sale at bottom prices.

Highest price paid in cash for butter,

eggs, chickens, fruit and vegetables.

Don't forget to call before buying or selling.

Highest cash price paid for

any produce.

Goods delivered to any part of the

city.

A DESIRABLE,

CHEAP RESIDENCE,

Very convenient to the business part of

the city, also a good house, with plenty of

lot, on North College street, with plenty of

good and general conveniences, and a good

farm of 50 acres, 12 miles northwest of

Decatur, on the Illinois & Michigan Canal

Line, and a good railroad, \$35 per acre.

All or any of the above will be sold at a

bargain, as the owner lives in California

and wishes to transfer property.

W. T. CUSSENS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND GENERAL

COLLECTING AGENT. Office—Room

5, Powers' Block. Prompt attention to busi-

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THANKSGIVING DAY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, '76.
A PROCLAMATION
By the President of the United States of America:

From year to year we have been accustomed to pause in our daily pursuits and set apart a time to offer our special thanks to the Almighty God for special blessings he has vouchsafed to us, with our prayers for a continuance thereof. We have at this time equal reason to be thankful for his continued protection and many material blessings which his bounty has bestowed. In addition to these favors accorded to us as individuals, we have special occasion to express our hearty thanks to Almighty God that by his prudence and guidance our Government established a century ago, has been enabled to fulfill the purpose of its founders in offering an asylum to the people of every race securing civil and religious liberty within its borders, and meeting out to every individual alike justice and equality before the law. It is moreover especially our duty to offer our humble prayers to the Father of all mercies for a continuance of His divine favor to us as a Nation and as individuals. By reason of all these considerations, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States do command to the people of the United States to de-vote the 30th day of November, next, to an expression of their thanks and prayers to Almighty God, and laying aside their daily avocations and all secular occupations, to assemble in their respective places of worship and observe such day as a day of thanksgiving and rest.

U. S. GRANT.
OFFICIAL VOTE OF ILLINOIS.

The official vote of the State is now all in, and the figures are as follows:

Hayes	278,298
Tilden	238,802
Cooper	17,171
Hayes' majority	40,497
GOVERNOR.	
Cullom	279,266
Stewart	272,433
Cullom's majority	6,834

The vote on Lieutenant Governor stands: Shuman, 277,710; Glenn, 256,084; Pickrell, 17,783. Shuman's plurality over Glenn 21,626, majority over Glenn and Pickrell, 3,843. Harlow's majority will be about 22,600, and that of Needles over Hiss, about the same as Cullom's.

The New York Herald publishes conspicuously a very long letter from the Hon. Clarkson N. Potter in regard to the election in Louisiana. The Herald says that Potter is a near neighbor of Tilden, and an intimate personal friend, and it thinks what Potter has written may as well be regarded as Tilden's programme as well as pronouncements on the subject of the presidency. The letter lays down the democratic line of action, so far as Tilden and Potter can control it, in case the vote of Louisiana is counted for Hayes by the returning board.

The democratic house will be present in full force, and when the Louisiana certificates are opened objections will be made to counting those votes. If the two houses disagree, the representatives will adhere to their own decision. At the end of the count they will decide that there has been no election in the electoral college, and proceed at once to elect a president. This is undoubtedly the settled democratic programme. This is the method of procedure the party chiefs have deliberately resolved to adopt. We command their boldness in placing it so early before the public, and submitting it to the ordeal of public discussion. More than two months will intervene before they will need to put it in force, and in the meantime it will be the greatest argumentative battle ground of the political parties.

"Kalliope's" Returning Board may count votes for Electors, but Congress counts Electoral votes.

"We repeat that there is no law under which Mr. Hayes can now be made President, except the law of force." —*New York Times*.

You mean that the Democratic House will object to counting South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, if these States are certified for Hayes. Then the Senate can object to Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. The Vice President can declare one man elected.

The House, assuming that there has been a failure to elect by the Electors, are committed to go further and also "select" a President. Do you not see that this is a dangerous, down-hill road? If we would keep the country together and keep the peace, we must stick to the constitutional limitation of the powers of Congress in the Presidential election. The assertion that Hayes can only be made President by the law of force is in effect a threat. If the votes of Louisiana and Florida are sent to the Vice President for Hayes, and all his Electoral votes taken, giving him 185 votes on the face of the certificates, he will be the President by the express declaration of the Constitution, and opposition will be revolution.

Nothing like the tea store where you can get the best syrups for 60 and 75 cents a gallon; sugar-cured hams and bacon 14c lb., and two lbs. of good cheese for 25c. nov17-d&w

16 Yards of dark calico for \$1.00 at 24c per yard.

AUTHORIZED JUDICIAL INTER-MEDDLING.

(From the Chicago Times.)

The action of the returning board in South Carolina, in disregarding the mandatory process of the supreme court, is vehemently denounced by the partisans who have thus been arbitrarily "counted out," as an outrageous "defiance and contempt of court," as "revolutionary," and so on. These denunciations are an expression of feeling rather than of judgment. They are manifestations of the not unwarranted indignation of men who have, under the circumstances of this particular case, a greater respect for law than for the forms of law. Under different circumstances, the feelings of the same men would be manifested in just the reverse way.

The course of the board was an outrage, undoubtedly. But it was not an outrage against the court. Most probably it was an outrage committed in pursuance of the forms of the status creating that political mosity, that appliance of executive absolutism, the returning board.

Assuming that the South Carolina statute corresponds to the Louisiana statute in pretending to confer upon the canvassing board power to throw out any returns which may be necessary to reverse the result of the election, it is plain that the court had no jurisdiction of the subject-matter, and its attempt to dictate the manner in which the board should exercise its office was an unwarranted assumption of power. This was exactly the case which arose in this city, a little over a year ago, upon the election to adopt the new city charter. It was asserted, before the election had been fully declared, that monstrous frauds had been perpetrated. Upon the basis of these assertions, some persons petitioned the court of chancery for an injunction upon the canvassing body to restrain them from canvassing and declaring the result. The court assumed jurisdiction, and granted the writ prayed for, temporarily, citing the members of the board to appear and show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent. —

The board disregarded the order of the court, canvassed the returns and proclaimed the result, as the letter of the statute authorized them to do. The court was very mad about it, and attached the whole crowd, including half a dozen lawyers who were suspected to have given them legal advice upon the subject, and sentenced them to be imprisoned, fined, and otherwise punished for contempt of its mandate. The respondents carried the matter up to the supreme court, which very promptly and effectively hoisted the chancellor out of water by letting him know that a court of chancery could not take jurisdiction of the subject-matter; that the duty of the board was to proceed to the discharge of its office according to the terms of the statute; that it was not in the judicial province to dictate to a different branch of government in the discharge of its office; and that the remedy must be found in a contest of the result of officially declared, in the way provided by law.

The case in South Carolina is almost exactly analogous to the Chicago case. The result of the election was not and could not be known until the returns were canvassed and the result ascertained and declared. To canvass the returns was certainly no part of the office of the court, nor was it any part of the judicial office to say how the canvassing should be done, or how the canvassing body should or should not proceed in the discharge of its office. —

If the canvassing body had refused or neglected to discharge its office, the court, upon a proper exhibition of the facts, might properly have issued its mandamus commanding the canvass to proceed; but it is doing the court would not, without usurpation of an office not its own, have prescribed any rule of proceeding. That is the legislative office, and that office the legislature of South Carolina has, no doubt, exercised in the act creating the returning board. No doubt, too, the legislature in so doing has transcended its own power by assuming to devolve judicial power upon the returning board; but the court cannot determine that upon an application for a writ of mandamus or of injunction. The cause of wonder is, not that the returning board has paid no attention to the mandate of the court, but the supreme court of South Carolina should have been induced to issue a mandate prescribing and commanding how the returning board should and should not discharge its office.

Mr. Hampton characterizes the action of the canvassers as "unprecedented," which, as the Chicago case proves, is not the fact. He also speaks of it as showing not only their contempt and defiance of the supreme court of the state, but their utter disregard of their official integrity. Not only our Illinois supreme court, but the supreme court of the United States (in the Wheeling bridge case) and other hardly less eminent judicial authorities, have decided that disobedience of an order of court, where a court could not take jurisdiction of the subject matter, is no contempt and no defiance of the judicial dignity or authority. The action of the S. Carolina board was not a contempt of court. Whether it was a disregard of their official integrity or not depends upon what the statute prescribes as their official duty. That the statute is both atrocious and unconstitutional, and the canvassers are fit instruments for its worst possible application, few candid people can very well doubt.

What, then, is the remedy for this act of a canvassing board whose proximate effect in to cheat the lawful voters of South Carolina out of their election?

TELEGRAPHIC.

LOUISIANA.

THE CANVASS GOING ON SLOWLY.

Why Correspondents are Excluded by the Board.

THE SITUATION IN FLORIDA.

"Go to Jail," Says the South Carolina Court.

TWEED'S BROKEN AND CRUSHED SPIRIT.

PALMER ON CIVIL WAR.

New Orleans special to the Cincinnati Commercial.

Governor Palmer tells me he hasn't the least fear of civil war, notwithstanding all the war talk. He says that either party in the north will submit to injustice, and be cheated out of the presidency before they will fight. He says war would last at least four years, and in that time there is another election, which would settle matters and avenge whatever wrong is done in the present case. — H. V. REDFIELD.

Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup relieves the worst cases of Coughs and Colds almost instantly. Call on your druggist and try a bottle of it, the price is only 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

The Tea Store has a large and fine assortment of toilette soap, which they sell at half price. 17-d&w

Col. Zacharie asked whether the returns could be corrected by outside testimony.

Gov. Wells answered that it was not the testimony of outsiders, but the commissioners of election.

Col. Zacharie inquired if the statement was not in the returns when opened. The governor replied in the negative. Col. Zacharie asked if democratic counsel would be offered an opportunity to contradict the statement.

Gov. Wells said it would, but that the statement could only be contradicted by the ballots themselves.

Col. Zacharie asked if the ballots would be sent for. Wells said they would telegraph for them.

Mr. Deponto made application, on behalf of newspaper correspondents, and presented an application for admission. Gov. Wells referred him to a special sent on the 19th to the Cincinnati Enquirer from New Orleans, denouncing in unmeasured terms the board. He was firm in the determination to exclude correspondents. Deponto protested that the whole fraternity be not blamed for the action of one. Judge Trumbull and Smith condemned this article.

Col. Zacharie pressed the election of Kennedy to fill the vacancy on the board, but Gov. Wells said he had decided the clerical force was full. If there was a vacancy, the Democratic recommendations would be considered. The board had not determined to appoint Kennedy.

McGloin read a petition of citizens and candidates for representation on the board. Both were refused.

Gov. Wells fixed Monday as the date for examining East Baton Rouge returns, St. Martins and Ouachita to be concluded, to-day.

On application of Judge Spofford, an officer was dispatched to search for the returns from Morehouse parish. The board then went into executive session.

Returns from three contested parishes of East Baton Rouge, St. Tammany and Iberville, were taken up. East Baton Rouge had eight polling precincts, but the returns, when opened, were from only seven. After much discussion, the returns of East Baton Rouge were laid aside. The only parish finished to-day was St. Martin—Tilden, 1,023; Hayes, 1,037.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Gov.

Hendricks and his wife visited Gov. Tilden this morning, and remained with him about half an hour.

Gov. Tilden and Gov. Hendricks dined to-night, with A. S. Hewitt, chairman of the democratic national committee.

Another report says, Governor

Hendricks, Governor Tilden, ex-Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania,

Hon. Abram S. Hewitt and wife, and Mrs. Hendricks, dined with Hon.

Peter Cooper, to-night.

Gov. Hendricks leaves for home to-morrow.

The following statement was made by Gov. Hendricks: He did not come here for the purpose of holding a conference. He states that he is so perfectly convinced that the feeling of honest men throughout the country is so general that Tilden has been elected, and the sense of justice of the country, irrespective of party is so strong that the corrupt canvassing boards of the south will not dare to set public opinion at defiance, and if they do make the attempt, they will fail in their purposes.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 24.—The court

at 4 p.m., in response to the rule

issued at the morning session, to the

board of canvassers to show cause

why they should not be attached for

contempt of court, in refusing to

obey its mandates, issued on Wednes-

day, United States District Attorney Corbin, counsel for the board introduced an affidavit, asking for further time.

The court stated that if he would

indicate the line of their defense, or

assure the court that they would

obey its mandamus, further time

would be granted. He would not

do this and the request was refused.

Counsel for relators were instructed

to draw an order, but as the recita-

tion of all proceedings was re-

quired as a fieri facias to the order

to commit the board for contempt,

they requested until to-morrow

morning to file it. The court said

that they hoped the board would,

in the morning, obey its mandamus, and

purge the contempt. If they do

not, they will be committed to jail.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Hon. Abram

S. Hewitt has written the following

letter to Gen. Wade Hampton:

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COM.,

NEW YORK, Nov. 24, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR: Your admirable ad-

dress to the people of South Carolina is

the subject of universal commendation

and self-control of your people, under

the most exasperating provocation, is

beyond all praise. I can only trust

that in this exciting situation in which

you will find yourself next week, no

outbreak will occur. The providence of

God has so far guided you and your

people, in all your difficulties, with

the wisdom and good fortune, which have

so far attended your action. You may

rest assured that your northern brethren

have consecrated themselves to the work

of your delivery, and will never cease

their efforts until you are restored to

that freedom wherewith you were made

free by the labors and sacrifices and

wisdom of our forefathers, and your

people all wisdom, and all the patience

needed in this hour of trial, and in this

crisis of the destiny of our common

country. We have full faith in the

